

Root Urges Five-Power Ban Against Poison in Gas

Resolution Before Arma- ment Committee Pro- vides for Acceptance as Part of International Law

Negotiations Over Shantung Are Off

Chinese Ask Mediation by Hughes and Balfour; Washington Believes Set- tlement Will Be Reached

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Abolition of poison gas in war was proposed to-day by the American delegation in the armament committee of the international conference. A resolution drafted by Elihu Root was endorsed by the American delegation and by the British delegation, through Senator Chamberlain, at that point the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

The text of the Root resolution follows:

"The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or analogous liquids or materials or devices having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world, and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized powers are parties.

"Now, to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law, binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, the signatory powers declare their intent to accept such prohibition, so far as they may be bound thereby between themselves and other States, and to invite all other States to do likewise."

The committee also approved the Root resolution to impose in the five-power treaty the penalty for piracy on submarine commanders who violate the prohibition against using submarines as commerce destroyers. The text of the resolution follows:

"The signatory powers desiring to ensure the enforcement of humane rules of existing law declared by them with respect to attacks upon ships and destruction of merchant ships further declare that any person in the service of any power, who shall violate any of those rules, whether by the use of submarines or otherwise, or who shall be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any power within the jurisdiction of which he may be captured, shall be universally accepted as a pirate, and shall be liable to be tried and punished as such."

The Root resolutions prohibiting submarines as commerce destroyers were adopted yesterday. They were grouped, but their purpose was not defined.

Another important development of the day was the action of the Chinese in breaking off negotiations with Japan on the restoration of Shantung. The Chinese announced tonight that they had agreed to accept the terms of the 1915 Twenty-One Demands, but that they would not be prepared to accept a sub-committee of the conference, consisting of representatives of all five powers, and appointed for the purpose of considering poison gas. The Chinese declared that the limitation of the use of gas in war was impossible of achievement. This sub-committee was not to be formed, because no nation would accept it, and the Chinese would not accept it. The Chinese also declared that they would not accept a sub-committee of the conference, consisting of representatives of all five powers, and appointed for the purpose of considering poison gas. The Chinese declared that the limitation of the use of gas in war was impossible of achievement. This sub-committee was not to be formed, because no nation would accept it, and the Chinese would not accept it.

De Valera Resigns Then Delays Action Until Treaty Vote

Throws Bombshell Into Dail by Dramatic Appeal to Militarists and Defiance to British; Decisive Ballot on Peace Agreement To Be Taken This Afternoon

By Arthur S. Draper
Special Cable Dispatch to The Tribune
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DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—In the most dramatic scene in the Dail Eireann's history, Eamon de Valera rose before that body to-day and offered his resignation and that of his cabinet. De Valera was almost in tears as he made his dramatic announcement, which stunned the Sinn Fein delegates.

A heated debate followed the resignation, which left its status uncertain, but the general understanding was that the resignation was withdrawn on condition that the Dail Eireann take a vote on the Anglo-Irish treaty within forty-eight hours. Eventually it was decided to make the all important division to-morrow afternoon.

Death of Boy Laid to Fight In High School

Blow During Fist Battle Fells 14-Year-Old Eras- mus Hall Student; Head Strikes Cement Flooring

Victim's Skull Fractured

Witnesses Call Mortal Hurt Unfortunate Accident in Fair Contest of Two Lads

HAROLD CISCNEY, fourteen years old, son of George W. Ciscney, of 27 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, died in Peck Memorial Hospital last night of injuries suffered in a fist fight with Theodore Friedman, also fourteen, in the basement locker room of Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn. The fight took place Wednesday afternoon. Young Ciscney's skull was fractured.

The fight resulted from another encounter in which Seymour Link, Ciscney's classmate and chum, suffered defeat and a broken nose at the hands of Joseph Cornwell, fourteen years old, of 574 East Sixteenth Street. Ciscney had offered to fight Cornwell in behalf of Link, saying Cornwell was too experienced at fistfights. Link rejected the offer. In the short contest that followed Link was knocked out.

Fight Follows Rejoicing
Immediately, according to witnesses, a dozen or more friends of Cornwell began a noisy celebration of his victory. The most vociferous was young Friedman. According to witnesses, Ciscney challenged Friedman to fight then and there. The challenge was accepted and in less than two minutes of action Friedman dropped Ciscney with a right-hand punch in the jaw. The blow lifted Ciscney off his feet. His head struck a cement floor and he lay unconscious. Twenty-two witnesses of the fight ran away. Two boys, friends of Ciscney, ran to the main school building and informed Professor Emory, of the mathematics department, of what had happened. Professor Emory telephoned Ciscney's father, who hastened to the school in an automobile with Dr. A. Mills and Dr. E. Rodney Fiske. The physicians ordered young Ciscney removed immediately to the hospital.

According to a statement made by Link at his home, 2316 Beverly Road, yesterday, the original trouble between him and Cornwell arose over Friedman's old girl cap, which Cornwell said reminded him of a tomato that had been stepped on. Cornwell kept up his remarks about the cap until Link became exasperated and challenged Cornwell to fight it out after school. Link weighs about 160, while Cornwell gives his weight as 125 pounds. Link said they fought in the school basement because the campus was too wet.

Pair About Equal in Weight

Friedman and Ciscney, who fought later, were evenly matched as to weight, both being of about 125 pounds. Friends of Ciscney said last night that Friedman is a much more experienced boxer. They also expressed the belief that Friedman's blow which knocked Ciscney down was largely fortuitous. He had made several heavy swings at Ciscney before landing the one that rendered his opponent unconscious.

Ciscney was a first year student in the high school. He is said to have been a good student, devoted to athletics and a prospective candidate for track honors. Boys who witnessed the two fights were all of about the same age, between fourteen and fifteen years. In reply to questioning by detectives they took the view that Ciscney's injury was an unfortunate accident. Quarrels between students were most settled by fights, they said. Most of these encounters were staged on the school campus. They seldom resulted in serious injury.

(Continued on page eight)

Film Lock-Out Impending

Chicago Theaters Resist Wage Demand of Operators

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Ninety-five per cent of Chicago motion picture theaters, or approximately 300, may be closed to-day because of members of the Allied Amusement Association and of the Motion Picture Theater Owners' Association.

The owners to-night definitely announced a general lockout of union operators if demands for wage increases of 15 per cent are not withdrawn.

St. Louis Bank Closed; Missing Cashier Sought

\$260,000 Shortage Discovered in Night and Day Institution.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—An order for the arrest of A. O. Meininger, cashier of the Night and Day Bank, which was closed here to-day with the official announcement that a shortage of \$260,000 existed, was issued to-day, according to Henry Hohenachild, president of the bank, which is capitalized at \$150,000 and has a surplus of \$15,000.

Meininger has been missing since Wednesday.

Raid "Jack's"; Sear That Set Get \$100,000 In Liquors

Matinee Throgs Watch Goods "Lizzy" Spotted Loaded Into Trucks as Owner Is Being Tried

Taken From Secret Bar in Restaurant

Police Reserves Called to Scatter Crowd Jeer- ing Enforcement Agents

Matinee crowds thronged by thousands into Forty-third Street yesterday to watch the most spectacular liquor raid conducted since prohibition came into effect. The raid, made by fourteen of Director Ralph A. Day's picked agents, was on Jack's Restaurant, 261 Sixth Avenue, opposite the Hippodrome, where \$100,000 worth of the choicest liquors were seized and taken away in two warehouse trucks little smaller than freight cars.

Crowds blocked traffic and police reserves had to be called to clear the streets and permit the resumption of business.

The raid came simultaneously with the trial of Jack Dunston, one of the proprietors of the place, in the Federal District Court, for an alleged breach of the liquor laws last August, when, it is charged, liquor was more or less openly sold in his establishment. Two waiters were summoned with Mr. Dunston. The case went to the jury last night and Judge Knox ordered a sealed verdict, which was returned just before midnight.

Had All Particulars

All the ingredients of Jack's Restaurant, one of the popular places in the theatrical district, it is charged by the evidence on which yesterday's raid was made was furnished by Prohibition Agent Isadore Einstein, who has become famous for his disguises. Einstein succeeded in locating the secret cache of the supply of liquors on the premises. So cleverly was the cache concealed that it eluded the most watchful prohibition agents for more than a year. Four big store-rooms were filled with the liquors. These had been carried to the restaurant by an air-shaft and reached only by crossing a bridge from a frosted glass window opening into a private apartment occupied by William Dunston of the restaurant company.

At the time of the raid, Jack's Restaurant was crowded with patrons. The raid was made by fourteen of Director Ralph A. Day's picked agents, who were disguised as waiters. They entered the restaurant and searched for the cache of liquors. The cache was found in a secret room behind the bar. The agents seized \$100,000 worth of liquors and took them away in two warehouse trucks.

Water Drenches Diners

Forty persons in Child's restaurant were forced to abandon their meals by a sudden descent of water which flooded the tiled floor and in a few minutes was six inches deep. The women patrons were carried out by Thomas Heffernan, night engineer of the building, and his assistants. Men and women employees of the restaurant, who were the last to leave, had difficulty in escaping after lights were cut off and furniture floated about the place.

Law Enforcement Urged

"The tragic deaths again demonstrate the necessity for rigorous and uncompromising enforcement of the penal laws of this state. Our criminal laws, such as they are, must be made more effective by the most vigorous enforcement, and many well meaning but misguided people must remove their sheltering hands from the criminal element and the penalties most vigorously enforced. The department will extend every relief to the dependents of these men who have laid down their lives that life and property may be safeguarded in the future measure of protection to the dependents of these officers. This is the least we may do, and it is, in the long run, the best." (Continued on page nine)

Peers and Peeresses Top List of 1,046 British Divorce Trials

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, Jan. 6.—The matrimonial troubles of several distinguished families will be aired when the divorce court takes up on Wednesday the first of the 1,046 cases on its list.

Among them the Earl of Cathcart is petitioning for a divorce, naming the Earl of Craven as correspondent. The Earl of Cathcart married two years ago Mrs. Vera Warter, widow of a captain in the Dragoon Guards who was killed in the war. The case came before the public last August, when the peer's solicitors gave notice of his withdrawal from responsibility for his wife's debts and she retorted by showing that her allowance was only about \$3,000 a year. A week after this incident it was reported that the countess had won \$14,000 in one night at Deauville.

The young Earl of Craven succeeded his father when the latter was drowned at Cowes last July. Before coming into the title he married the daughter of

Towers Call Conference To Save Europe; Russia And Germany Invited

Harvey Forwards Council's Invitation To America; Silent Pending Reply

CANNES, Jan. 6 (By The Associated Press).—Immediately after the Supreme Council adopted its resolution inviting the United States to participate in the international economic conference the invitation was presented to Ambassador Harvey by M. Briand. The Ambassador told the delegates he would forward it by cable to the State Department to-night, and that pending a reply he would say nothing.

The United States was not specifically mentioned in the resolution, so as not, it was said, to give the impression that the Allies were pressing America to join their efforts. This form was accepted by Mr. Harvey, who took a sharp interest in the wording of the preamble of the resolution, but made no formal remarks at either the morning or afternoon session.

Mr. Harvey, commenting on the Cannes meeting, said to The Associated Press to-night:

"The most striking thing about the present session of the Council, as contrasted with the previous one held in Paris in August, is the effect the Washington conference has had on it. They got down to business right away and did things just as they did at Washington."

\$250,000 Fire Two Link Lusk Near Waldorf; With Fight to 6 Firemen Hurt Regain Tickers

Fire that originated in the manufacturing establishment of L. Pollack & Co., occupying three upper floors of a six-story loft building at 35, 37 and 39 West Thirty-third Street, last night at 8 o'clock, proved the most stubborn in months. Six firemen were injured, two seriously. The damage is estimated at \$250,000.

Chief William Kenyon took charge when he arrived on the scene at 8:20. Flames kept on burning, shooting from three upper floor windows and dense smoke enveloped the Waldorf-Astoria and Hotel Martineau, alarming guests in both and causing scores to seek the lobby.

Women Rescued as Water Drenches Diners; M'Alpin Spotlight Aids Firemen

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Met Lusk in Office, He Says

In answer to questions by the commissioner, Kneass said he had been an assistant in the Dier firm and had the power to sign checks. He said he did not know of any law firm being employed to get the tickers restored, and that he did not know Samuel A. Berger. He said that he had met Senator Lusk in the office of the firm and understood that the Senator was there acting as Dier's attorney in the matter of getting the tickers restored. He said he had never known of any money being paid by the firm to Senator Lusk. "You might as well tell me all you know," said Commissioner Hirschfeld, "for you will help an important situation in New York City. It is an important matter in the administration of the law and the police power."

The Commissioner added that he had

House Votes \$9,250,000 To Enforce Prohibition

Attempt to Compel States to Bear Expense Is Defeated on Point of Order

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Approval of an appropriation of \$9,250,000 for enforcement of the liquor and narcotic laws was given to-night by the House. An increase of \$1,750,000 in excess of last year's allowance will provide for more than 800 additional field agents asked by Commissioner Haynes to strengthen his force.

Only feeble opposition was made to the large item carried in the Treasury Department's appropriation bill. Representative John P. Hill, Republican of Maryland, an ardent wet, sought to knock \$9,000,000 from the amount, leaving \$250,000, with the provision that further funds needed for prohibition enforcement must come from the states. His amendment was lost on a point of order made by Chairman Madden of the Appropriations committee, who declared it was clearly an attempt to place legislation in an appropriation measure.

When the point was sustained, Mr. Hill renewed his offensive with an amendment merely reducing the appropriation to \$250,000. On the vote Mr. Hill was supported by only two other members and the committee recommendation was passed without further opposition.

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Inventor's Arrest-Proof Coat Nearly a Success

EAST VIEW, N. Y., Jan. 6.—P. E. Hunter, of this place, was sentenced yesterday to serve two months in East View penitentiary for an attempt to escape arrest while in charge of a Goshen patrolman on complaint of larceny.

The patrolman swore that Hunter dashed away from him, leaving half his coat behind. Examination of the coat sections and hooked together with snaps in an ingenious arrangement. The prisoner said the coat was his own invention.

Hunter was arraigned in court both halves of the coat were exhibited by the arresting officer. A detailed description of the garment has been forwarded to the New York and other police departments.

Part Policeman Grabs Unsnaps From Rest, but Owner Fails To Run Fast Enough

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Parley to Meet in Genoa in March to Devise Means to Restore the Finances of Continent

Lenine Is Expected To Be a Delegate

Condition Is Made Soviet Must Quit Propaganda and Recognize Debts

Special Cable to The Tribune
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CANNES, France, Jan. 6.—The Allied Supreme Council at its opening session here to-day decided to call an international conference to meet the first two weeks in March in Genoa, Italy, to undertake the solution of the problem of reconstruction of Europe. Russia is invited to the conference under condition that she give strict guaranty of proper relations with the Allies and her neighbors. Germany also is to be represented and an invitation to the United States to give its co-operation and assistance was cabled to Washington to-night by Ambassador Harvey, who is here as the American unofficial representative. Mr. Harvey expects a reply to-morrow.

The Council's action was taken after addresses had been made by Prime Minister Lloyd George of Great Britain, Premier Briand of France, Premier Bonomi of Italy, and Premier Theunis of Belgium, telling of the necessity for the reconstruction of Europe to be undertaken.

Council Imposes Conditions
The resolution incorporating the decision of the council set forth the conditions which must be adhered to by the nations interested in order to obtain representation at the Genoa Conference. The conditions were:

First—The nations must enjoy freedom of action; no nation must not attempt to dictate to another regarding the conduct of its internal economic and political regime.

Two—Foreign investors must be given guarantees that their property and profits will be safeguarded.

Three—This security can be obtained only by the nations engaging to recognize their obligations, indemnify persons whose property has been confiscated and uphold the sanctity of contracts.

Four—Nations must make proper provision for the payment of obligations incurred in trade with other nations.

Six—Nations must refrain from any form of propaganda against other governments.

Seven—Nations must refrain from any action which may enter the society of nations at this time but which would give the necessary guarantees and that Lenine himself, with a great retinue, will represent the Soviet government at Genoa.

Lloyd George Spokesman
The demand for Russian co-operation in world trade and reconstruction was set before the premiers by Lloyd George and was at once accepted in principle by Briand, Bonomi and Theunis. The French Premier, who declared at that time that France was willing to accept a renewal of relations with Russia provided the Soviet government gave political, moral and financial guarantees. Briand sounded a warning, however, that the problem of reconstruction must be attacked with the greatest prudence and that the utmost care should be shown not to build the world's hopes too high on the outcome. The only qualified representative who failed to-day to agree to the new reconstruction program involving Russia and Germany was Marquis Hagazi, who was devoted to good-natured criticism of France, but it was also directed to the attention of the British delegates in the coming general elections.

Direct Reference to United States
The Premier then passed to more serious topics, discussing two main lines on which he asked his colleagues to reflect. The first was that the reconstruction necessary to war's devastation could not be undertaken without the financial and economic reconstruction of Europe. While he made no mention of the United States directly the Premier declared that Europe must accept this responsibility with or without foreign help, and while the Allied representatives now at Cannes are able to make provisional reparations agreements, the subject actually is a world subject and cannot be solved except with the re-establishment of a financial and economic equilibrium.

Secondarily Mr. Lloyd George formally asked for the first time that the Soviet government be recognized by the Allies on condition that the Soviet deliver adequate trade guarantees, reimburse its creditors and generally guarantee the Soviet's moral conduct, not only in regard to foreigners, but to its own nationals.

While the financial experts were working apart from the Supreme Council, the subject of the intricate details of the plan for Germany's next reparations payments, the Allied pre-

Fight On for Open Shop In All Chicago Trades

Building Council Rejects Landia Wage Award and General Strike Is Expected Tuesday

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Rejection of the Landia wage award by almost the unanimous vote of the Building Trades to-night indicates that the fight is on to make Chicago an open shop in all lines of industry. The strikers were the only ones to abide by the award.

The vote indicates that unions will fight Tuesday on all work where non-union men are employed, and until the places are filled all building in Chicago will proceed at once to bring in employees of every branch from other unions, guaranteeing them police protection and also insuring the builders against the sabotage likely to follow a general strike.

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